

A Woman's Problem

How to Feel Well During Middle Life Told by Three Women Who Learned from Experience.

The Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Read these letters:—



Philadelphia, Pa.—"I started the Change of Life five years ago. I always had a headache and backache with bearing down pains and I would have heat flashes very bad at times with dizzy spells and nervous feelings. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new person and am in better health and no more troubled with the aches and pains I had before I took your wonderful remedy. I recommend it to my friends for I cannot praise it enough."—Mrs. MARGARET GRASSMAN, 759 N. Ringgold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Beverly, Mass.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for nervousness and dyspepsia, when I was going through the Change of Life. I found it very helpful and I have always spoken of it to other women who suffer as I did and have had them try it and they also have received good results from it."—Mrs. GEORGE A. DUNBAR, 17 Roundy St., Beverly, Mass.

Erie, Pa.—"I was in poor health when the Change of Life started with me and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, or I think I should not have got over it as easy as I did. Even now if I do not feel good I take the Compound and it restores me in a short time. I will praise your remedies to every woman for it may help them as it has me."—Mrs. E. KISSLING, 431 East 24th St., Erie, Pa.

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Such letters are received and answered by women only and held in strict confidence.

AS A WOMAN SEES IT

Rheta Childs Dorr

College class statistics are always interesting, even though they bear a strong family resemblance. At twenty-one we are all delightfully alike. Take the 230 Princeton seniors who have just bared their souls in confession of their likes, dislikes, experiences and ambitions. Just to read them takes one back home to the old crowd, the boys and girls of one's particular state university in the heart of the corn belt.

Every spring the senior class census was taken and everybody was thrilled with the excitement of it, although the limitations of a small university town would seem to preclude the possibility of startling surprises. Nevertheless we always hoped.

Reading the Princeton statistics one wonders how we could. Names are different, of course, but, allowing for that, the editor of the college paper is still voted the best all-round man outside of athletics, and also the most respected man.

The Star-Spangled Banner will not entirely cease to wave so long as college seniors proclaim Abraham Lincoln their favorite character in history, even though Bryan does get a few votes. Back home, and a few years ago, he would have had more than a few.

Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw, Booth Tarkington and Tennyson, John Barrymore and Charles Chaplin, with Forbes Robertson in the background, when were they not the college seniors' best ideals?

Forty-three Princeton seniors declare that they never kissed a girl, forty on principle, three because they could never "swing it." We believed those three, and the same three probably have some standing in Princeton now. One hundred and ninety-four of the Princeton boys dance, but thirty-six think dancing wicked. Judging from the experience of the past, of the thousands of senior censuses which have been taken, it will pay to watch those fellows, likewise the nineteen who consider all card playing pernicious. The proportion of seniors who choose above all honors the "varsity letter," and after that the Phi Beta Kappa key, has not altered, it is agreeable to note. After all, time and geographical position are incidentals. The only real fact is twenty-one.

Still—in the old town one does not recall that any class ever voted "money and banking" the most valuable course. That note jars. It doesn't belong. Princeton needs investigating. Somebody there is committing the sin of making youth old before its inevitable tragic time.

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POLYGAMY PROPOSALS REJECTED IN GERMANY

But Birth Rate is So Greatly Under Death Rate That Such May Finally Come.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
BERLIN, April 14.—Beyond the present problems of the successful conduct of the war and maintaining the food supply, the decline in the German birth rate is receiving more and more public attention.

In the course of a discussion of the matter in the Prussian Diet, recently, Dr. Krohn, of the medical department of the Prussian government, said that during the present twelve or thirteen years of the present century a drop from thirty-five to twenty-seven had occurred in the rate of living births in Germany to every

1,000 of the population, and he said that the birth rate had fallen during this time more rapidly than during the previous twenty-five years.

"No civilized people," he continued, "has ever shown such a drop in so short a time. For a similar reduction in its birth rate France required seventy years, but we only twelve. We already have 550,000 fewer births annually than we should have had if the rate of the year 1900 had been maintained. This means that our population today should be 2,500,000 greater than it is; and the total should be nearly 71,000,000 instead of 68,000,000. That is an advantage which, in view of the great losses in this war, cannot be too highly valued. It has been said, indeed, that we need not be greatly concerned, inasmuch as we have an extraordinarily favorable mortality rate; and it is true that our death rate has been greatly reduced within thirty years, thanks to our gratifying economic development, our improved manner of living, and especially our splendid sanitary measures. Thirty years ago the death rate was twenty-six to 1,000 of the population. Today it is only fourteen—which means that there die today 700,000 fewer persons annually than would die if we still had the death rate of 1886.

Slav Neighbor a Menace.

"But we must face the regrettable fact that while the death rate has further diminished during the last thirteen or fourteen years, the birth rate has fallen still more rapidly. The death rate has decreased 4.4, but the birth rate has fallen 7.7 or seventy-five per cent more rapidly than the mortality figure."

Irrespective of what the outcome of the war may be, Germans see in their great Slav neighbor a menace which not even victory will remove, for Russia, with a population about twice that of Germany, has a yearly excess of births over deaths of more than seventeen per cent, against slightly more than twelve per cent for Germany.

Russia still has a death rate of twenty-seven per cent. Germany's death rate has been reduced from 26.8 per cent in the sixties to 15 per cent, but the latter figure is nearly as low as it can be brought. German sociologists realize that the Russian death rate is bound to be reduced rapidly. They point to the anti-alcohol regulations and the better system of grain distribution as two factors which are bound to make themselves felt shortly, and, as showing the possibility of progress along other sociological lines, they point out that the number of illiterates in the Russian army sank from 60.4 in 1903 to 25.7 per cent in 1911.

Another factor is the possibility that the emigration from Russia, which was very large before the war, may to a great extent stop after the war. Germany's emigration has been of negligible proportion for more than a decade.

Still another consideration is discussed in an article in a current magazine, under the title, "The War's Influence on the Will to Propagate." The author says:

Refuses to Bear.
"Several months ago I heard for the first time from the lips of a working woman the statement that no mother could longer accept with clear conscience the responsibility of bearing children. Better no child than

to bring children into the world for the fearful fate of becoming food for powder. Since that time I have heard the same expressions from the mouths of women and also of men of the most different classes. Everywhere a deep repugnance to beget children. It is therefore to be feared that the war threatens to add a new, earnest and very effective motive to those that now work to limit the number of births."

Further complicating the subject, is the fact that there will be a great excess of women over men after the war. Before the war the excess of females over males was 900,000, in round numbers. Owing, however, to the greater longevity of the females the great bulk of the excess consisted of women more than fifty, that is, beyond the child-bearing age. The excess of women of fruitful age, however, will be increased by approximately the number of men killed in the war, removing hundreds of thousands of women from consideration as possible mothers.

Money Grants.
A steadily increasing number of supporters is being found for the idea of encouraging large families by grants of money for each child, and a graduated reduction of taxes.

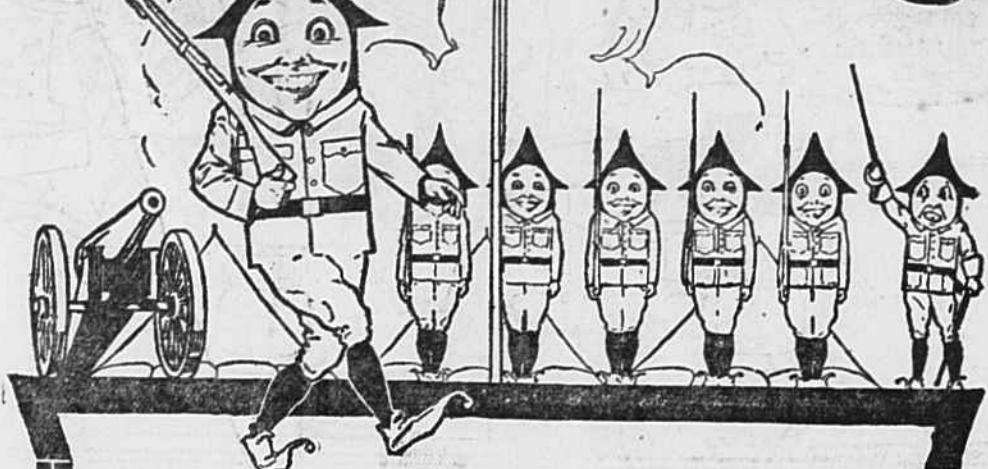
Much attention is also being paid to measures to combat infant mortality and the spread of sex diseases. Here, however, the sociologists find themselves face to face with a difficult problem. The Prussian government has just refused assent to a movement to compel the reporting of such diseases, basing its refusal on the assertion that such a law would lead to concealment and consequently would make conditions worse.

Proposals to permit a limited polygamy, such as prevailed after the Thirty Years' war, have been gravely discussed, but in practically every instance rejected.

BAN ON POKER.

PEKING, April 14.—Police authorities at Peking have placed a ban on poker, and will not permit book sellers to deal in playing cards or in books giving instructions how to play the great American game. After investigating gambling conditions, the Peking police decided that poker is very likely to upset the morals of the Chinese, and is rapidly displacing other forms of gambling.

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WOMEN'S STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES

WHILE the Fashion creators seem to be favoring simplicity in all its modern applications to style—yet there are numberless details of smartness, newness and originality expressed in these dresses to place them in a class of dressings and distinction that surpass the elaborate frills and trimmings of the past season. From the standpoint of price these will bear the closest investigation and comparison. Sizes 34 to 44 bust measure.

- M61-4—Women's Afternoon Dress of crepe de chine and Georgette crepe—waist of Georgette crepe is made over cream lace. Collar of crepe de chine is embroidered with silk and tinsel. Full length sleeve of Georgette with crepe de chine trimming. Full skirt with strap trimming on sides. Colors are copenhagen, rose, green, tan, navy and black. \$15.00
- M61-5—Women's Street or Afternoon Dress of chiffon taffeta, simplicity of design being the attractive feature. High standing collar, full length sleeve—silk covered button trimming on waist and skirt. The newly fashioned overskirt hangs in points on sides and back. Colors are navy, Belgian blue, and black. \$20.00
- M61-7—Women's Street or Afternoon Dress of taffeta silk—collar and vest effect of white Georgette crepe. Sleeves of Georgette crepe matching color of taffeta used. Front of waist embroidered. Girdle of taffeta—skirt has fullness gathered in back. Colors, navy, Belgian blue, green, rose and black. 10.00
- M61-8—Women's Dress for afternoon or street wear—waist of Georgette crepe made over an under-bodice of white net trimmed with silk lace and metal insertion. New basque effect which buttons quite high at the neck. Button trimming on sides and sleeves. Skirted drape on sides of skirt—colors are copenhagen, navy, grey and black. 23.00
- M61-9—\$25.00

N. B.—This is a page from our Spring and Summer Catalogue and but suggests the wide range of modish garments, and the low prices contained therein. A complete copy will be cheerfully mailed upon request.

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